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**A COMPARISON OF THE LAND-SNAIL FAUNA OF KOREA WITH THE FAUNAS
OF JAPAN AND CHINA.**

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

The compilation of a list of Korean land mollusks gives occasion for a comparison of that fauna with the faunas of China and Japan. In the list of Korean land snails published by Dr. O. von Moellendorff in 1887,¹ some 26 species are catalogued; of this number, 7 are stated to be common to Japan, 3 to China, and 2 (omitting the doubtful *Helix ciliosa*) to both countries.

The fruitful researches conducted by Mr. Y. Hirase have increased the roll of known Korean forms to 58. This number is no doubt a mere fragment of the total fauna; yet it is enough to show the dominance of Japanese over Chinese forms in Korea. This preponderance can only be explained by the theory that the submergence of the straits between Kyushu and Korea is a geologically recent event. From the large proportion of Japanese species existing in Korea, this submergence may probably have taken place not earlier than the Pliocene.

Twenty-one Japanese species occur in Korea and Quelpart. Seven Chinese species occur in Korea and Quelpart. Four of these species are common to Japan and China. The great preponderance of characteristically Japanese over Chinese species is thus evident. Thirty-two species and subspecies, out of a total of fifty-eight, are peculiar to Korea including Quelpart.

So much for the numerical relations of the species. The faunas may also be compared qualitatively. All of the genera and subgenera of the Korean fauna occur in Japan. In the *Clausiliidæ* all the species of Quelpart and Korea belong to *Euphædusa*, a group of minor importance in Japan, but extending farther north on the Asiatic mainland than any other group of Clausiliæ. The genus *Ganesella*, well represented in Japan, seems to be absent in Korea, unless the species described as *Helix* (*Satsuma*) *gradata* proves to belong to *Ganesella*, which seems improbable. The absence of *Ganesella* and of *Clausiliidæ*, other than *Euphædusa*, are the most conspicuous discrepancies between

¹ *Jahrbücher d. Deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft*, XIV, 1887, pp. 9-22.

the faunæ of Quelpart and Tsushima. By the prevalence of *Hemiphaedusa*, *Ganesella* and *Plectotropis*, Tsushima is wholly Japanese in its snail fauna, while Quelpart is as unequivocally Korean. The political boundaries of Japan and Korea coincide therefore with the faunal limits. The largely deforested condition of Quelpart and Korea is probably responsible for its rather poor land shell fauna.

In the following table, the "Korea" column is compiled from Dr. von Moellendorff's paper and the collections of Mr. Hirase, determined by the author. The column "Korean Archipelago" contains a few species reported with that indefinite locality by Pfeiffer and A. Adams. The "Quelpart" column contains species collected by Mr. Kuroda, part of them identified by the writer, the others quoted from Mr. Kuroda's list.² The "Matsushima" (Dagelet Island) species were recorded by Arthur Adams, who visited that island when surgeon on board H. M. S. "Actæon." In the column of "Remarks" sundry notes on the affinities of the species find place.

² *The Conchological Magazine*, II, June, 1908, pp. 25-29.

Species of Korea, including Quelpart and Matsushima.	China.	Korea.	Korean Archipelago.	Quelpart.	Matsushima.	Japan.	Remarks.
<i>Cyclophorus herklotsi</i> Marts.....	—	—	—	*	—	*	A subspecies of the Japanese <i>S. japonicum</i> .
<i>Spiropoma j. chejuense</i> Pilsbry and Hirase.....	—	—	—	*	—	—	A subspecies of <i>Cyclotus minutus</i> of Formosa.
<i>Cyclotus campanulatus</i> Marts.....	—	—	—	*	—	—	
“ <i>m. quelpartensis</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	*	—	—	
<i>Alycaeus kurodai</i> P. and H.....	—	—	—	*	—	—	
“ <i>cyclophoroides</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	*	—	—	
<i>Diplommatina parvillus</i> Gredl.....	*	*	—	*	—	*	Tsushima is the only Japanese locality.
“ <i>p. ultima</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	*	—	*	
<i>Pupinella rufa</i> Sow.....	—	*	—	*	—	*	
<i>Cyathopoma micron</i> Pils.....	—	*	—	*	—	*	
<i>Omphalotropis japonica</i> Pils.....	—	*	—	*	—	*	
<i>Eulota sieboldiana</i> Pfr.....	—	*	—	*	—	*	
“ <i>coreanica</i> A. and R.....	—	*	*	—	—	—	
“ <i>koreana</i> Pfr.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>purpurascens</i> Pfr.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>orientalis</i> A. and R.....	—	—	—	*	—	*?	Close to the Chinese <i>E. cecillei</i> .
“ <i>luhuana</i> Sow.....	—	—	—	*	*	*	
“ <i>tenuissima</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>gottschei</i> Mildff.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>chejuensis</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	*	—	—	Close to <i>E. mimula</i> of Japan.
“ <i>proxima</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>m. peninsularis</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	A subspecies of the Japanese <i>E. mimula</i> .
“ <i>verrucosa</i> Reinb.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>pumilio</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	—	—	*	
“ <i>lasia</i> P. and H.....	—	*	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>vulgivaga quelpartensis</i> P. and H.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
“ <i>ciliosa</i> ³ Pfr.....	*	—	*?	—	—	—	Evidently allied to the Japanese <i>E. horrida</i> .

³ *Eulota (Plectotropis) ciliosa* was described from China, but has not been rediscovered there. A. Adams reported it from Port Hamilton, but his identifications are not wholly trustworthy.

<i>Trishophita dacostæ awajienensis</i> P. and H.	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	A form of the widely spread <i>Opeas clavulinum</i> .
<i>Ganesella? gradata</i> Mildf.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	Not positively identified in Korea.
<i>Opeas javanicum</i> Rve.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	A subspecies of the common Chinese <i>C. aculus</i> .
" <i>c. kyojoense</i> Pils.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	Variety of the Chinese <i>C. aculus</i> .
" <i>heudei</i> (?) Pils.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Clausilia aculus coreana</i> Mildf.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>a. mokipoensis</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>jusaniana</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>tau</i> Btbg.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>belcheri</i> Pfr.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>claviformis</i> Pfr.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Ennea cava</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	Close to the Japanese <i>E. iwakawa</i> .
<i>Petiochlamys subrepta</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	Tsushima is the only Japanese locality.
" <i>quelpartensis</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Macrochlamys hypostilbe</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Microcystina lampra</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	Also the Loochoo Islands and Tsushima.
<i>Kabellia crenulata</i> Gude.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>obesiconus</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>jusaniana</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>coreana</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>multivolvris</i> Pils.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Pyramidula costulata</i> A. Ad.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
" <i>elatior</i> A. Ad.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Punctum a. conoideum</i> Mildf.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	Subspecies of the Japanese <i>P. amblygona</i> .
<i>Vallonia tenera</i> Reinh.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Ena coreana</i> P. and H.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Pupilla cryptodon</i> Hde.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Bifidaria armigerella</i> Reinh.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Vertigo japonica</i> Pils.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	
<i>Strobilopsis hirasei</i> Pils.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	Related to the Chinese <i>S. diodontina</i> .
<i>Carychium noduliferum</i> Reinh.	*	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	